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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST MAY.

THE TIMES makes this sad confession:

"It is impossible not to feel great regret at the threatened decline in reputation of the House of Commons. It is the most powerful of our institutions. After a prolonged warfare its authority is now admitted to be supreme and irresistible. It represents England before all the world as the highest and best product of our peculiar political faculty. Perhaps it is our jealousy for what is so distinctly recognized as our especial glory that makes us estimate too seriously symptoms of decline but it is not to be concealed that the House of Commons of late years, and above all of this and the preceeding Session, does not sustain its inheritance of renown. What happened yesterday afternoon, and again at the Evening Sitting, was of a piece with what has gone before. The House was twice put to open shame, and for the same reason. It does nothing. It halts and stumbles at the least show of difficulty. It turns aside from any enterprise of moment, and finds in trivial discussions exercises better fitted for its capacity. It cannot get through a Peace Preservation Bill, and it cannot make up its mind what to say about the admission and exclusion of Strangers. It must be added that Mr. Disraeli's influence helps to promote this tendency rather than arrest it. He desires to make things easy, and he practically observes the rule never to do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow."

When the *Times* writes in this strain of Mr. Disraeli, it is ominous for the Ministry.

IN 1851 a copyright convention was concluded between England and France. In the following year legislative form was given to that Convention by the passing of the Act now proposed to be amended—namely, 15, and 16 Vic., cap. 12. The Convention and the Act following it reserved to French dramatists the copyright of translations of their works with a proviso respecting "fair imitations or adaptations," which was embodied in Section 6 of the Act, which ran—

"Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent fair imitations or adaptations to the English stage of any dramatic piece . . . published in any foreign country."

A Bill has accordingly been introduced in Parliament to repeal this section. The reason for this proposal is that it has been held by the Courts of England that a translation of a French dramatic piece would be a "fair imitation or adaptation;" and consequently no longer a piracy when there had been made some trifling alteration, such as the change of a title, of the names of the *dramatis personæ*, or of the scene of the play. The copyright convention does not extend to America.

LORD SELBORNE has introduced in the House of Lords a Bill making provision for the better regulation and government of the Inns of Court, which, though called by some "voluntary societies," were, he maintained, public institutions, because all who desired to exercise one of the most important and honourable professions in the country were compelled to become members of them, and the public interest in those societies had been recognized by numerous Acts of Parliament. Their property had been held by them from very ancient time, and their revenue had never been expended except in a manner strictly in accordance with the notion that it was possessed for public purposes. Last year he proposed that they should be united into one general body; but the Lord Chancellor then suggested that the same course should be pursued towards them as was adopted in the case of the Universities, and the present Bill was drawn up in accordance with that suggestion.

LORD SELBORNE next laid on the table a Bill for the establishment of a School of Law, where all classes might receive instruction. He observed that he had been charged with wishing to confound together the two branches of the legal profession, but his opinion was strongly in favour of maintaining the present distinction between Solicitors and Barristers. At the same time he thought that such an institution as a School of Law would lose half its value if made exclusive. He could not agree entirely with the Lord Chancellor, as to the expediency of making the School of Law an examining body only, and distinct from a teaching body, for he thought that the two systems were capable of being united advantageously. However, he did not propose to make the School of Law necessarily a teaching body, though a power would be retained in the Bill to provide instruction. Generally speaking, the Bill was the same as the proposal he made last year. It incorporated the School of Law, which would be governed by *ex-officio* members, and by persons nominated by Her Majesty, the Inns of Court, the Incorporated Law Society and by Barristers and Solicitors. The Governing Body would have to superintend the examinations in the School of Law, and no one would be permitted to practise as a Barrister or Solicitor who had not passed an appropriate examination.

THOSE, who object to publicity in this country, will do well to read the following remarks which Mr. Lowe made in the House of Commons on the relations of Parliament with the Press:

"So far from wishing our proceedings to be kept secret; so far from fearing any overbearing power to call us to account for what we say, the House has no greater desire than that its proceedings should have the utmost publicity—not for the peurile vanity of reading our speeches, but because of the admirable means thus afforded of influencing the opinion of the country. What was to our predecessors a fear and a dread has become to us a delight and an honour, that which they used all their efforts to repress and control we use all our efforts to extend; and, therefore though they were wise in using every effort to keep the proceedings in Parliament secret, it does not follow that we are not equally wise in a diametrically opposite position in seeking to make them public."

And what is good for England is or ought to be equally good for this great British dependency.

A PARLIAMENTARY return gives the total number of electors in the United Kingdom: England, 2,176,136—an increase of 55,981; Wales, 124,976—an increase of 23; Scotland, 289,789—an increase of 9,481; Ireland 232,136—an increase of 8,567; making in all 2,823,037, an increase of 74,052 over the number in the preceding year.

THE CHIEF Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai (Sir E. Hornby) has decided that the tax proposed by the Chinese authorities to be levied upon opium imported into the settlement is contrary to existing treaties.

TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE.

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Lords to prevent the pollution of Rivers. In introducing this Bill the Marquis of Salisbury made some startling disclosures:

"The noble Marquis quoted the evidence given before the Commission with regard to the River Clyde, Glasgow, from which it appeared that the stench from that river produced sickness. There was another stream which was very celebrated in the history of England, and which ran near St. Helen's. A clergyman who lived near that stream said that the stench from it was not only offensive out of doors but penetrated into every room of his house, even when the windows were shut; that its action was felt in the kitchen; that it turned all the copper vessels there almost blue. From the evidence of a lord of a manor on the banks of the Mersey it appeared that in summer that river emitted a very offensive smell. Similar evidence was given as to the River Calder, with the water of which a manufacturer wrote a letter, instead of ink. (A laugh). As to a stream which flowed by Bradford, he remembered hearing before a Committee of the House of Commons that it was so bad on one occasion that a light was applied to it and it burnt. A river near Durham, into which all the sewage of Durham was poured, emitted an offensive smell, especially when it was disturbed by the passage of boats. A river called Bourne, which flowed into the river near Durham, was at times as yellow as ochre and as thick as glue. He believed that nothing had so fearful an influence in the pollution of rivers as the product of distilleries. If their lordships could imagine the stench of the River Thames in the outbreak in which it indulged of 1858 and multipled that stench by 36, they would have a fair idea of what the stench was which was produced by refuse from the distilleries of the favourite beverage of some people."

The condition of the Circular Canal of Calcutta, particularly near the Manicktolla distillery, is horrible, but the Suburban Municipality, whose duty it is to look after the health of the people, who pay the taxes for its maintenance, takes no notice of it.

THE PARIS Correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of a Centenarian. His letter is dated the 30th April last:

"An undoubted centenarian, Jean Frederick Waldeck, died yesterday. Descended from an old Prague family, he was born on the 16th of March, 1766. In 1785 he went to the Cape with Levaillant, and made explorations in Southern Africa. Returning to Paris in 1788, he studied painting under David and Prudhon, joined the Italian Expedition as a volunteer in 1794, and was present at the siege of Toulon, afterwards following the army to Egypt as a civilian. Resolving not to be included in the capitulation, he started from Assouan with four companions, and crossed the Desert of Dongola. Fatigue and sickness carried off his four companions, but after four months' privations and dangers he reached the Portugues settlements. In 1819 he was with Lord Cochrane in Chili. He afterwards made archæological explorations in Guatemala, then settled in London, and in 1822 lithographed Captain del Rio's sketches of the ruins of Palenque and Chiapa. Suspecting, however the accuracy of these drawings, he went as engineer to the silver mines of Italpaxahua, but soon threw up the appointment and visited South American ruins and antiquities. He was at first encouraged by the Government, and spent three years in studying the ruins, fauna, and flora of Palenque, but was deprived by Santa Anna of the greater part of his drawings and Mss. Returning to France, he sold the remainder of his Palenque drawings to the Government, and their publication was commenced in 1863, he himself lithographing them. In the *Salon* of 1869 he exhibited two archæological pictures, entitling them *Loisir du Centenaire*. He recently celebrated his 109th birthday.

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract of the Convents Bill passed by the Prussian Parliament:

"1 All orders and similar communities of the Catholic Church are excluded from the territory of the Prussian Monarchy, subject to the provisions of Clause 2. The opening of such establishments is prohibited. The establishments now existing from the time of the promulgation of this law may not receive new members, subject to the stipulations of Clause 2, and are to be dissolved within six months. The Minister of Worship is empowered to extend this period up to four years for establishments devoting themselves to the education and training of youth, so as to give time for the supply of their places by other institutions and arrangements. He may also on the like grounds, after the lapse of this interval, accord to single members of orders and similar comunities a right of imparting instruction. 2. The establishments of orders or similar communities which devote themselves exclusively to the care of the sick continue in existence, but may at any time be dissolved by Royal Ordinance. In the meanwhile the Ministers of the Interior and of Worship are empowered to allow them to admit new members. 3. The existing establishments of orders and similar communities are subjected to the supervision of the State. 4. The property of the dissolved orders and similar communities is not subjected to confiscation by the State; the State authorities are temporarily to undertake the preservation and management of it. The Commissioner charged with the management is responsible only to the before-mentioned authorities; the accounts to be rendered by him is subject to the revision of the Upper Treasury Chamber, in conformity with the provisions of Clause 10 of the Act of the 27th of March, 1875. No other kind of responsibility or production of account will exist. The members of the dissolved communities will be supported out of the property. The further application of the funds is reserved for legislative disposal. 5. This Acts comes into force the day of its promulgation. The Ministers of the Interior and Worship are charged with the execution of it. They have in particular to decree the detailed arrangements and the exercise of the State supervision under Clause 3."

This Bill is a monument of Prussian intolerance. Bad as the resumption proceedings of our Government were they were innocence itself compared with the above.

MR. DISRAELI made the following eloquent speech at the Banquet given by the President and Council of the Royal Academy;

"Mr. President, these gatherings always remind me of those annual pilgrimages which are made to some shrine adorned with exquisite art, and in which the pilgrims pay their devotions to the Beautiful. (Cheers.) Every year these meetings become more interesting because they further remove us from that period which witnessed the foundation of this institution, and memory lends to them its traditionary spell. Modern critics are fond of discoursing on the position of the British School in the history of the general art; they have analyzed the claims of particular sections of it and the merits of particular professors, but I think that to ascertain the character and the efficiency of an institution, we must take large and general views. Much less than two centuries ago, when England was one of the greatest Powers of Europe, when it produced statesman and orators like Somers and Bolingboroke, when Marlborough conquered in every field, when we had a poet singing to the nation who in his style has never been rivalled, when the great masters of composition in prose were Addison and Dryden; England, if it wished to transmit a portrait of any of those heroes, was obliged to import a Frenchman or a Fleming. (Cheers and a laugh.) But now I may say that the British School of Portraiture is acknowledged as among the finest in the galleries and cabinets of Europe (cheers), and they point now to our Reynoldses and our Gainsboroughs, our Romneys and our Laurences, as we point to our Vandycks, our Lelys, and our Knellers. (Loud cheers.) There is—I will touch on it only for a moment—there is another branch of art in which I think the English School may be considered unrivalled, and that is generally acknowledged—in landscape, whether they imitate the reality of nature like Ruysdael or whether they achieve the ideal and give us all the fancy and splendour of Claude without that academic style to which he was too prone. (cheers.) Perhaps I might on this occasion refer to another fact—that in this country, so celebrated for its sense of humour, we have produced a school of artists unrivalled in the world for the manner in which they have treated the common incidents of life, and extracted alike its pleasantry and its pathos. (Cheers.) But while I advert to claims which all have acknowledged and all respect and admire, I would here observe that what has most, to my opinion, distinguished of late years the English school is the faculty of imagination (cheers); and Mr. President, you know well that the English artist has developed that faculty under very great disadvantages. He is not favoured by a climate of inspiration. (Cheers and a laugh.) He is not surrounded by a sublime nature. He does not dwell in cities glittering with symmetry, under purple skies. (Cheers and a laugh.) He is not surrounded by human being whose flashing forms and picturesque gestures stimulate his invention and often afford a happy hint of expression and of grace. (Cheers.) For him there are no bannered processions parading the squares and streets of fair cities to animate his fancy amid the fall of fountains and the carolling of sacred bells. (Cheers.) No, Sir, he lives in a studio invaded too often by the London fog. (A laugh.) If he walks forth for relaxation he wanders in streets of hideous monotony. (Cheers and a laugh.) His living studies are the constable and the cabman. Instead of a procession he encounters

a blockade of omnibuses (a laugh), and instead of bursts of harmony he is greeted by the scream of the Subterranean Railway (a laugh) and the horrible concert of organs and hurdygurdies. (Much laughter.) And yet this man, by his imagination, by that divine gift alone, can give us a canvas breathing with human passions, in scenes of romantic loveliness and with every accessory of splendour and of grace. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I point to this as a characteristic of the English school; it has, comparatively speaking, been developed during the last quarter of a century; it is one which, in my mind, will assume greater proportions every year, and will ultimately produce works that in the force of their genius will be worthy of the countrymen of Shakespeare and of Byron. (Cheers.)

THE GERMAN authorities of Metz have inflicted fines upon a number of young men who have sought to evade military service by retiring to France or Switzerland. In the absence of the defaulters, their relatives are held liable for payment of the fines.

PROFESSOR EWALD, the famous Oriental scholar, is dead.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has prohibited the importation of potatoes from the United States, in order to guard against the introduction of the Colorado beetle.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND JUNE.

OVER 500 young girls, we read, leave Switzerland yearly to take situations as governesses or nursemaids, which are usually procured for them through Viennese or Pesth agency. It is stated as not by any means surprising that the fate of many of those poor girls is sad indeed. A sort of *white slave* trade of the vilest description is believed to have arisen at the Austrian capital on the "spirit of adventure," which induces these young girls to leave their country in the hope of bettering their position.

IT IS stated that the model farm at Arrah has been closed, the experiment having failed. It was we believe a legacy of Sir George Campbell.

A MOST important North-west African expedition is about to start under Mr. D. Mackenzie, a Scotchman of great enterprize. The object is to let in the waters of the Atlantic into the sandy plains of Sahara, and thus to create an internal sea, a sort of another Mediterranean some 600 miles long, by 500 miles wide.

A CONTEMPORARY says that the now celebrated "Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail" is not the chieftain of the clan nor even a highland laird, but a pushing man who came out some time ago in humble circumstances to India, where in a wonderfully short space of time he made a fortune in business. Returning to England he bought an estate close to the Queen's residence at Balmoral. There he built a stately house, with seventy-nine bed-rooms, in sumptuous rivalry of Balmoral, and imitates the Queen in the strictness with which he guards his privacy from vulgar intruders. The humble tourist, as he walks or drives along the high road from Ballater to Braemar, sees the lofty towers of Glenmuick rising in lordly grandeur up one of the loveliest glens on Deeside, and haply mistakes them for the privileged abode of royalty.

DR. KENEALY thus paints in his paper the *Englishman* the gentlemen of the provincial press of England:

"*The Hour* published, on Saturday morning last, about half a hundred "leaders" from half a hundred starving, shirtless, shoeless scribblers; who direct the English mind throughout the country, and who opine that Kenealy is such a villain that he *must* be disposed of in some Algerine fashion. If the public could only *see* these fellows at their meals, or in their squalid lodgings, they would know what they were worth. Some of the same kidney appeared the other day at Guildhall, on the occasion of the *Advertiser's* savage prosecution of Dr. Kenealy. And such poor, miserables they were! Their very appearance betokened their calling. What would not such half penny-a-liners swear or do for a pot of beer? Sir John Coleridge has an idea that the British non-commissioned officer will commit any number of perjuries for a pint of stout? What will not the ragamuffins of the *Press* do for a glass of ale? But all our readers know what these town and country "gentlemen of the Press" are. They are the most loathsome vermin in the land."

What next and next?

THE FOLLOWING are the concluding remarks contained in the Resolution of the North Western Government upon infanticide returns:

"It cannot be too strongly impressed on District officers that no reliable conclusions can be drawn as to the working of the Repressive Rules, until Government has at its command thoroughly accurate and trust-worthy statistics. In the districts named in para. 6, it seems at present to His Honour that the statistics are far from reliable, and he expects that the several Magistrates concerned will next year either justify their figures, or take good care to correct them. This also is the point to which Mr. Hobart, who should be thanked for his very careful analysis of the figures presented to him, must during the next cold season especially fix his attention."

Mr. Bright once said that figures lied hard.

THURSDAY, 3RD JUNE.

WE ARE sorry to read the following telegram from Simla in the *Pioneer*:

"The Chinese General Leeseefahi, Military Governor of Momein, the supposed instigator of the attack on Colonel Horace Browne's expedition, has been received with great honors at Mandalay by the King. This friendly demonstration towards our enemy bodes ill for the pursuit of a wise and conciliatory course by the Court of Ava. The opinion now generally held among the best authorities is unfavorable to the peaceable settlement of existing difficulties."

Perhaps the wish is father to the thought.

WE ARE sorry to notice the death of Mr. G. H. Goldhawake of Purneah. He was an Indigo planter and possessed great experience and energy. His letters on the late famine were very valuable.

BY A special warrant of the Government of India the three prisoners—Nursoo, Yeshwantrao, and Salim—have been sentenced for their complicity in the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre. Salim is to be sent to Moulmein, Nursu to Rangoon, and Yeshwantrao to Aden. Each of the prisoners is condemned to simple imprisonment for life. It is un-English to condemn prisoners without trial. Why is Damudar Punt let off.

SAD NEWS comes from Rangoon. Only the other day it was stated that Mr. Davidson, District Superintendent of Police, was shot through the elbow by dacoits; and we now learn that Colonel Hamilton, Officiating Inspector General of Police, who went out in person after a gang of dacoits in the Pegu district, has been shot dead through the heart. These calamities are much to be regretted at the present time. We hope strong repressive measures will be taken by the local Government.

THE BEHAR HERALD understands that a civil suit for damages has been brought by a landholder against Mr. Beames, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Nowadah in Gya, for some illegal proceedings.

THE SAME paper states that the trial in connection with the Indigo riot in Tirhoot is at last over. Mr. Manners, Manager of the Belsund Factory, has been found guilty of unlawful assembly and criminal trespass, but not of culpable homicide, and fined Rs. 1000. The case was tried by the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Dalton.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION says that the Chief Court of the Punjab has lately decided the first case of its kind which has come before that Court, *viz*, an appeal from an acquittal in a criminal case. The accused Abdul Rahman was a Moonshee employed at the Ganges Delhi Canal Chowkee, and was prosecuted at the instance of Captain Rowcroft, Executive Engineer, in the Magistrate's Court at Delhi, for falsifying or incorrectly framing documents. He was convicted by the Magistrate, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, but on appeal was acquitted by the Commissioner of Delhi. The Government Advocate with the sanction of the Local Government appealed to the Chief Court, where, it is stated, it was contended for the accused that unless the judgment of the Commissioner was manifestly wrong the acquittal should not be disturbed, even if the Chief Court felt that if they had tried the accused on the original side, they would have convicted him. In support of this contention, rulings of the Calcutta High Court were cited, showing that the judges of that Court were unanimous on the point. We are told that the majority of the Chief Court Judges (Messrs. Lindsay and Campbell) declined to follow the Calcutta High Court, and held that when once the appeal was before them, they were to treat the case without regard to the fact of there being a judgment of acquittal, and deal with the merits as in ordinary civil regular appeal. Mr. Justice Boulnois, expressed no opinion upon this point, but detecting an error in law in the Commissioner's judgment, reversed the order of acquittal, a decision in which Mr. Justice Campbell concurred. Mr. Justice Lindsay refused to interfere with the judgment appealed from. The majority of the Court being against the accused, a fresh sentence was passed, which, under the circumstances, was the almost nominal sentence of twelve hours' simple imprisonment.

FRIDAY, 4TH JUNE.

THE WORLD publishes the following: "The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos desires to contradict the rumour of his approaching marriage with Miss Fremantle, which appeared in this column last week. The insertion of the report, which came from apparently good authority, is much regretted."

WE TAKE the following from the Cabul letter of the *Delhi Gazette*:

"It is said by the officials of the Durbar that Futteh Mohamed Khan, who was governing in Candahar as Deputy for Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan and Syud Noor Mohamed Shah, is on his way to Cabul. Mirza Jantur Khan has offered Syud Noor Mohamed Shah two lakhs of rupees in full of all demands for the Cabul Customs, but the Syud declines to settle for that sum. Khooda Nuzzur Khan, the Hakim of Ghuzneen, has been fortunate in getting all his accounts settled for two lakhs of rupees, which he has paid to the Amir. It is reported that he has embezzled a great deal of money.

The Amir contemplates sending the new battalions to Herat as soon as the rifles arrive from Peshawur."

AT THE examination dinner given by the President, Vice-President and Council of the Incorporated Law Society, London, to the members of the legal profession, Sir Richard Garth, our new Chief Justice in responding to a toast, is reported to have remarked as follows:

"A man of his years could not leave dear old England without a struggle, but one could not always obtain riches and honour as he pleased, and perhaps it was much better that it should be so. He was quite aware, too, of the difficulties he would have to contend with in administering a comparatively strange law in a strange land to a strange people, with habits and customs altogether different from those of his own land. The best of us could only do our best, and he would yield to none in this endeavour."

THERE IS a horrible phenomenon now exhibiting in London, writes a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, —"a young negress about nineteen, with two heads, two necks, four arms, four legs, but only one body. She has two voices, one soprano and the other contralto, and sings duets all to herself, whence the *poor* ceature's name of the *Two-headed Nightingale*."

IT IS rumoured that four well-known members of the press will accompany the Prince of Wales during his tour in India: Dr. Russell will represent the *Times*, Mr. Forbes the *Daily News*, Mr. Henty the *Standard*, and not Mr. Sala but Mr. Edwin Arnold the *Daily Telegraph*.

ACCORDING TO the *Times of India* the Government will make Delhi the head-quarters of the great doings in honour of the Prince of Wales in Upper India. There will be a huge camp there early in 1876. He will visit Simla and Cashmere towards the close of his sojourn in India. His Royal Highness will be entertained on his way up-country by his old regiment, the 10th Hussars, at Muttra. He will be merely the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, and as such will occupy a position second to Lord Northbrook, but in Durbar and on all public occasions he will receive honours from Her Majesty's feudatories and subjects similar—though subsequent—to those paid to the Governor-General.

SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertisement in another column notifying a new remedy for leprosy. We are told that it has been tried in many cases with success.

BABU NILMONY DEY, head-clerk of the Inspector General of Assurances, has published a Registration Manual in Bengali, called the Registry Durpan. The manual has been got up with great labor and care. Now that the rural registry offices are being multiplied fast, this manual will be highly useful to both sub-registrars, and rural communities and mooktears, who do not know English.

WHAT a red fag is to a wild bull, a word on the Baroda question in the columns of the *Patriot* seems to our amiable brother of the *Amrita Bazar Putrica*. We wrote in our last: "The installation of an heir and successor to Mulhar Rao ought to satisfy the worst enemies of our Government that it is sincere in its desire to maintain the integrity of the Native State." This little sentence seems to have disturbed the equillibrium of our contemporary, who is curious to know "what we mean by the worst enemies of Government," and protests that "the integrity of the Native State" is maintained. With regard to the first query our answer is let him take the cap whom it fits, and with regard to the second we believe it is sufficient for us to say that we are not singular in our opinion. The *Indu Prokash*, whose fidelity in the Baroda affair we believe will not be questioned by our contemporary, writes as follows on the subject:

"Now that the integrity of the State has been secured and its administration placed under such a statesman as Sir T. Madhavarao, the hope may be safely entertained that the people will enjoy the happiness of a good administration during the minority and that the young Prince will receive a sound education and will thus be the better qualified to take up the administration when he comes to age."

So the *Indu Prokash* is also in conspiracy with the *Hindoo Patriot*!

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a brochure issued by Raja Komul Krishna Bahadur in which an elaborate attempt has been made to prove that the use of Pulta water for religious purposes is not opposed to the injunctions of the Sastras. The Raja has fortified his position with learned researches, slokes, and high living authorities on Hindu religious texts.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW for May contains the first instalment of Mr. Grant Duff's Notes on his Indian Journey. We make the following extracts from his diary:

En route to Ahamedabad.—Well, I have had my first glimpse of Bombay what is the net result? I have had various conversations with the Governor and other leading persons about public affairs. I have re-seen a few people whom I had previously seen at the India Office, and with whom I was glad to

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improve my acquaintance. I have met a number of new faces —native and European; among others the Hindoo the Mehometan, and the Parsee members of the Legislative Council, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, &c, &c. I have learned the leading localities of Bombay. Maps are all very well, but if one has ever again, as I had before now, to read papers which turned upon these, it is something to know the nature of the ground by personal experience. I have seen a great Oriental city under British management, and been able to compare it with Constantinople or Smyrna. I have looked at a considerable number of native manufactured goods, especially texile fabrics. I have seen the outside of a Jain a Hindoo, and a Parsee temple, so curiously unlike one's ideas of ecclesiastical edifices, which have hitherto always been connected with Gothic, or Classical, or Saracenic, or Russo-Byzantine architecture. I have paid a visit, with their curator, to the Victoria Gardens, which have been of late years sadly neglected, but contain a great many curious things. Here, *inter alia*, I saw the Banian, the shaddock, the Custard Apple, and its near relative the Sou sop, close to the nettle, which produces the Rheea fibre, which furnishes us with tapioca, and the Baobab. I have seen Dr. Wilson, of the Free Church, whose acquaintance I made some years ago in London, and who is well known as a mine of information about this part of Asia. His Villa commands a most exquisite view of the open sea, of the harbour, and of the mountains on the mainland—a view which has been compared to some on the Bay of Naples, but, perhaps, not very happily. It would, however, be difficult to overpraise it.

Female Beauty.—I have seen none, unless a monkey of some ten summers, who begged from us at Ahmedabad, might claim to be an exception. Many admirable figures there are, no doubt. The peasant women, walking into Surat, with loads on their heads, and undraped more than half way up the leg, were certainly very finely formed. Further north, we found them wearing a hideous petticoat.

The Bombay Markets—an admirable building, and most instructive, if one went there, as I must try to do when I return, with some one who knows well the various products of the country—fruits, vegetables, and seeds. We bought a large jar of splendid dates for a rupee.

Types of Character.—Three young civilians, of from four to six years standing, in different places, and having at different trainings. Are these the men with reference to whom some persons tell us that competitive system has been a failure? If so, I *should* like to know what result they would call a success!

Bombay.—I leave Bombay with a much stronger impression than I had of its great Asiatic, as distinguished from merely Indian importance. It is, and will be more and more to all this part, of the world what Ephesus or Alexandria were to the eastern basin of the Mediterranean in the days of the Roman Empire."

FOUR EUROPEANS—J. Colin Campbell, late Captain of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, age about 34 years, Francis O'Neill, an Irish sailor, 2nd Mate, age about 20 years, W. Elder, an Irish sailor, 3rd Mate, age about 24 years, and F. White, a German sailor, 3rd Mate, age about 20 years—have embraced Mahomedanism at Bangalore and taken the names of Mahomed Abdoolah, Abdool Luteef, Abdoolah, and Abdool Salaam.

WE HAVE received the Census Report of British Burma. It shews that on the 15th August 1872, the province of British Burma possessed a population of 2,747,148 souls, on an area of 88,556 square miles. The total area within the nominal administration of the Chief Commisioner is estimated at 93,664; but of this 5,000 square miles in the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan are not included in the returns, as there is no established administration in this tract, and any enumeration of its inhabitants is at present impracticable. The previous estimate of the population for the year 1871 had been 2,562,323; but as this was the result of the usual population returns, the census total must not be taken as indicating exclusively the increase during the first eight months of 1872. The population returns for 1870 gave 2,491,736, which shows an increase of 70,587 in 1871, or 2·83 per cent.

IT IS said that the Minister of War has advised the King of Burmah something to this effect: "I have seen, my Lord, both the last two wars with the English, and speak only from what I have seen and experienced. Their weapons are so infinitely superior to ours, and we have no chance. Your Majesty knows full well that I am not afraid to die, and I am ready to lead the troops against the English at your Majesty's command. But as a true servant to your Majesty, I am bound to inform you as to what my experience has forced me to think, *viz.*, that a greater loss will result from fighting the English now than from acceding to their demands, however unjust, and however exacting they may be." This is wise.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Berlin 21st May.—The King and Queen of Sweden are visiting Berlin and have received a cordial reception.

Washington, 30th May.—President Grant has issued a decree declining to accept his re-nomination to the Presidentship.

London 1st June.—It is stated in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that Sir John Michell succeeds Lord Lyndhurst as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland.

The Plymouth and Aberdare Iron Companies have suspended payment, thereby involving large firms of discount brokers and causing other minor failures.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby replying to Earl Russel, stated that the German Government recently declared that Germany might be forced to strike the first blow in consequence of the increase in the French armaments but that the threatened danger had been averted by the intervention of England and Russia. A debate ensued on our present recruiting system. The Duke of Cambridge replying to Lord Hardinge and to previous criticisms by Lord Elcho, said that the quantity of our recruits was satisfactory. In the House of Commons the resolution proposed by the Marquis of Hartington, on the subject of expulsion of strangers, was negatived; Mr. Disraeli's amendment was adopted. It is to the effect that if at any sitting of the House any member shall notice that strangers are present, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question that strangers be ordered to withdraw without any debate or amendment."

"The War Office announces alterations in the regulations in gaining commissions whereby successful candidates at the periodical Civil Service examinations will no longer be commissioned but must enter Sandhurst for one year's instructions as cadets, after which time if qualified they will be gazetted. The first examination under this system takes place in December, 1876.

Subscriptions are invited for a loan of half a million for the Nizam's State Railway."

London, 4th June, 1875.—In the Commons last night the member for Aberdeen asked whether the expenses of the Prince of Wale's visit to India would be charged to the Imperial or to the Indian Government. Mr. Disraeli replied that it was more fitting to reserve such questions until definite propositions were introduced. Lord Carnarvon communicated a despatch to the House of Lords proposing a conference of delegates from the Colonies and state of South Africa for the consideration of a scheme of confederation of the South African states."

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following publications and periodicals:—1. Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1874. 2. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 1 Part I. 1875. 3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for May 1875. 4. Registry Durpun or the Registration Act VIII of 1871, with the rules and regulations bearing upon the same with a schedule of fees and lists of District and Sub-District offices translated into Bengali by Nilmoney Dey, Head Assistant, Inspector-General of Assurances. 5. Twelfth Annual Report of the Ootterparah Hitakari Sabha 1874-75. 6. Monthly Price List of Types and Presses &c., by Scott & Co. 7. Bunga Dursana Vol. IV. No. 1 for Boisakh 1282 B. S. 8. Bandhub Vol. II. No. 1 for Boisakh 1282 B. S. 9. Sketches by Hootum Nos. 6 and 7 Vol. I. 10. Yuntrodhirta Jalu-Soodhee or Considerations of the purity of water drawn by means of machines in Bengali, by Raja Komulkrishna Deb Bahadur, President of the Sonatana Dhurma Rukshinee Sobha.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1875.

THE RENT BILL.

PERHAPS the best proof of the impartial character of Sir Richard Temple's new Rent Bill is the distrust with which both zemindars and ryots or rather their friends regard it. Neither party seems to be sure of its tendency or probable effects. We publish in another column some communications in which the writers, men of considerable knowledge and ability, argue that the proposed law would work to the injury of the Zemindar. We must confess, that there is great force in their arguments. It has been justly urged that when the whole tenantry of an estate would rise in revolt against the landlord and commit outrages and excesses, regardless of law and authority, it would be the interest of the Collector to appease the many, happen what might to the one man against whom such demonstration might be made. The Collector would then naturally argue that the peace of the district would depend upon the good disposition of the tenantry, that his own credit would suffer if he failed to restore order and tranquility, and that the cheapest way of accomplishing his object would be to sacrifice the zemindar in order to propitiate the ryots. At a crisis like the one we have imagined, the collector might well excuse himself for not looking to abstract rights or abstract justice; expediency would then be his policy, and if he should find that there was no other means of quieting the minds of the ryots than by lowering the rents he would most likely seek to humour them and thus buy peace. This is one view of the question. On the side of the ryots it is urged that they being the weaker party the Collector would in all likelihood favor the zemindar, that this Bill would be a pretext for a general enhancement of rent, that in fact the zemindar would take advantage of the new law and enforce a sort of summary settlement with his ryots. The zemindar sees that he cannot enhance the rent without going through the dilatory, expensive and harassing process of the Civil Court; that the Courts as a rule are against enhancement, and practically enhancement is not sanctioned in nine cases out of ten; and that the result therefore is that as a matter of fact he gets no enhancement. Such being the case the zemindar would gladly employ this Bill to his own advantage and the poor ryots would necessarily go to the wall.

These are extreme views; we do not say that they are wholly incorrect; where there is discretion, there is uncertainty; and where there is uncertainty there is hesitation, for it is impossible to say who will be ruined in this game of chance, and the practical effect will probably be that both parties will try to do without the new law as much as possible. Be that as it may one thing seems to be clear—both parties seem to labour under a huge delusion. They seem to think that the new Bill will be general in its application and will lead to a suspension of the ordinary law of the land at the caprice of the zeminder or the ryot. This is a great mistake. The object of the Bill is simply to meet emergencies, which cannot otherwise be met; in fact to let the discretion of the Collector have play when there has been a negation of law as it were owing to circumstances forced by the zemindar or the ryot or by both. Let us consider the circumstances which would necessitate the application of the law. Say the whole body of the tenantry of an estate have combined and refused to pay rent; the zemindar must sue every one of the tenants; the suit is instituted, but it would take a long time to obtain decrees; ordinarily no decree is passed in less than six months, but where suits will be instituted by thousands the ordinary judicial machinery cannot be expected to cope with this overflowing stream of litigation; the courts must be multiplied, but it is not practicable for Government to post a Munsif to every third village in the country; the result is that the law is practically suspended; there is a dead-lock which the ordinary machinery of law cannot remove. In the mean time the zemindar must meet the Government demand; he may beg, borrow, or steal, but he must pay in on the quarter-day before sun-set or his estate will be brought under the auctioneer's hammer; if this state of things continues long even the richest zemindar would soon become bankrupt. What should be done under such circumstances? Could there be a greater scandal to Government than such a state of things? But how could the Government help if it were bound hand and foot by rules as unchangeable as the laws of Medes and Persians. No amount of theoretical law would throw oil over troubled waters, for in such a crisis the greater the law the less justice there will probably be. Where there has been a natural suspension of law it is absurd to appeal to law again. Discretion must then take its turn, and although it is true that discretion is the mother of injustice, still there are cases in which discretion is the only guarantee of some justice. When the country is in a state of siege can the rules of civic Government avail? And an estate the tenantry of which have risen *en masse* against the landlord may be said to resemble a town in siege. If the above description does not apply to the situation of the estates, where rent-combinations have occurred or are threatened, there is we admit, an end of the matter, and there ought to be no special law whatever. But if the facts be admitted we do not see how the conclusion can be resisted. To say in the same breath that there is a negation of law but that that negation can be met by re-effirmation of law is simply absurd. What the actual facts are may be gathered from the following extracts from the reports of the Commissioners of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions:

"*Para* 26.—Class-feeling has not shown itself prominently or in any overt way during the year of report; but district officers report that there are not wanting indications of very unsatisfactory relations between some landlords and their tenants on the question of rent. The landlords see the ryots profiting largely by the enhanced value of the produce of what they regard as their property, and they desire not unnaturally to intercept some portion of this increased return some way or other; the action taken by the authorities against the levy of illegal cesses, leads them further to desire to place this demand on the safe footing of higher rents.

"Formerly this course would have been effected by gradually getting the ryots over to agree, on the ground of their increased profits, to submit to an enhanced demand of rent; but now such attempts are steadily and passively resisted by the tenantry in combination. The landlord's agents send for them; they ignore the summons altogether, they go further, and withhold all rents, and virtually decline any communications whatever with their landlords except through the medium of the Courts.

"27. To have to sue the entire body of his tenantry in any large estate is ruinous work to the landlord; his position therefore forces him to do all that conciliatory measures can achieve, and so grave complications are for the time being tided over; but I apprehend that an open rupture

must come sooner or later. The state of things to which I have referred is unfortunately not confined to any particular tract of country; it exists more or less in each of the four principal districts of this division."

Para. 62.—In the Chittagong District, the relations between landlord and tenant are never very cordial, and the Magistrate cites one instance in which the purchasers (Hindu zemindars and rice-traders) of a large estate, at a sale for arrears of revenue, have been unable to settle with the ryots without the assistance of the Collector, to whom they (the purchasers) made application through the Civil Court for detailed measurement and record of rights, the tenants steadily refusing to point out their lands or come to any terms. Of course the new proprietors want to enhance, and equally of course the tenants are opposed to any such proceeding."

The Lieutenant Governor remarks:

Since these reports were written, agrarian trouble actually began to occur during January 1875, in the eastern portion of the Dacca district. A dispute regarding rent broke out between the zemindars and ryots, and threatened to lead to breaches of the peace. If this should not be allayed, it was feared that similar disputes might break out in some of the neighbouring districts. The Commissioner was immediately instructed to warn all parties concerned of the consequence of a breach of the peace, and to invite them to settle their differences by private arbitrations. Efforts are being made to effect such amicable arrangement, whether they will prove successful remains to be seen.

It is always difficult to forecast the line which an agrarian people may take or what provocation might be given on either side. But the opinion seems gaining ground among well-informed persons, that if once any considerable trouble of this nature were to break out anywhere, the movement might spread to other places. In some localities the zemindars might get the upper hand, in other places the ryots. In some localities the strength of both parties might be nearly balanced, and might be equal to sustaining a contest for some time. All circumstances of this nature would either be altogether harmful, or else would do more harm than good.

In parts of Eastern Bengal there seems to be a disposition among the ryots to combine in some thing like leagues and unions. The object of such combinations may be various. If any success were obtained by these means, there is always a chance that ryots might begin to combine in refusing to pay rent, whereon the zemindars might try to collect it by force. The consequences of a combination with this object would be serious in the present state of Bengal. It may be hoped that things will not, under any circumstances come to this pass; still we should guard against the possibility of such contingencies arising.

As yet no trouble has actually broken out since 1873, but as just seen, something of the kind was very nearly breaking out quite recently, and despite our efforts, may yet break out. And the apprehension of similar occurrences elsewhere in Bengal is, I believe, present to many thoughtfull minds. It may be therefore well to consider what measures the local Government can take in the existing state of the law for doing justice to both parties and for preventing agrarian trouble.

Such being the case, to the truth of which all experienced men testify with one accord, it cannot be denied that it is incumbent upon the Government as the ruling authority to take prompt action, and the present Bill has been introduced in that view. The Bill is susceptible of great improvement in details, which will doubtless be effected in Select Committee, but the question is whether or no such a Bill ought to be passed? The country had cried for some such law, and now that a Bill has been introduced, there are men who say that it is not wanted. This to say the least is strangely inconsistent. By all means improve the Bill, but do not say in the same breath that it is wanted and not wanted.

We agree with those who urge that such an exceptional measure as this ought to be temporary in its effect, that it ought to be limited to a short period, and that in the meantime the general rent law ought to be revised and amended so as to prevent the recurrence of the troubles, which have necessitated the present measure. We readily admit, as indeed we have often urged, that the real remedy for the state of things we have described lies in the simplification of the general rent-law. How that law is working has been clearly elucidated in the petition of the Dacca zemindars, but the revision of the rent-law must be a work of time, and until that revision takes place the hands of Government must be strengthened in the interests of peace and tranquility. Sir Richard Temple's Bill is in effect a punitive measure. No one is certain upon whom the upraised javelin may fall, and possibly the uncertainty of its character may tend to promote an amicable settlement of disputes. If such should be the practical effect of the proposed law, nothing could be more desirable than that. The fear of an uncertain fate would perhaps operate as a greater deterrent than a certain, positive, and definite law. If we support the Bill only as a temporary measure, we do so upon that understanding. We should certainly like to see it greatly modified so as to secure the ends of justice as much as possible, but we confess we have no sympathy with the cry that the Bill ought not to be passed because it cannot be made agreeable to all parties.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE *Times*, we observe, has given its adhesion to the rumoured changes in the present system of admission into the Indian Civil Service. The proposed increase of age for English candidates is noticed with approval, while the threatened abolition of the competitive test for Indian candidates is warmly advocated. It says: "it does not follow by any means that a system which, works well for Englishmen would be certain, therefore, to succed in other cases; and we may, without any inconsistency, modify it into any form which we may think to be, on the whole, the best." Let us examine the reasons advanced by the *Times* for this conclusion. The writer admits the intellectual capacity of the Indian. He says, "there are plenty of very clever men to be found among the Native Indians. They learn easily and rapidly, and furnish about the best possible subjects for the exercise of the "crammer's" art. But the fault of every competitive system is that it is peculiarly liable to fail as a test of character, and with Native Indians character is the very point on which we most need to be informed. The case is one in which we want something more than the ordinary testimonials of good behaviour which satisfy us with our own countrymen. We wish to know not only that the youthful candidates for place and power are not open to any grave moral charges which would at once and absolutely disqualify them. We may assure ourselves thus far, and yet not be satisfied that we have information enough to go upon. Nor will the results of an examination supply us with that of which we are in search. A young Hindu may be a very blameless person, and may have attained a considerable amount of knowledge and a power of reproducing in good literary form, and may yet be quite unfit to be trusted in the responsible position of ruler among his fellow-countrymen. He might beat his competitors, Mahomedans among the rest, out of the field in paper work, and yet fail wholly in the more important work for which his papers are presumed to show that he is qualified, but of which really they are no proof whatever." If the *Times*' argument holds good at all, it holds equally good in the case of the Indian and the Englishman. The character of an individual candidate, be he an Indian or an Englishman, cannot be tested by a competitive examination. Conclusions on that point must be formed from past experience, and while we admit that there is abundant testimony to the after-character of the English Civilian it cannot be affirmed that the experiment regarding the Indians so far as it has been tried has been unfavorable to them. The number of Indians admitted into the Civil Service is as yet very limited, but those that are in the service have already earned a high character and reputation. They are highly spoken of by their official superiors, and the Government has marked its confidence in them by placing them in positions of authority and trust. There has been only exception, and regarding that exception there is a wide difference of opinion.

But why limit our experience to the few Indian Civilians in forming an opinion on the character of the class of natives, who aspire to serve in the higher walks of the public service? Take the whole body of Indians employed in the public service. Some of them have been considered fit to be raised to the bench of the High Court. The opinions which their success has elicited are indeed highly flattering to the nation. Three Native Judges of the High Court in Bengal died one after another, and their colleagues and the Government including the Secretary of State have recorded the highest opinion of their qualifications, ability, and character. Take again the Subordinate Judicial Service. The present class of Munsifs have won the highest testimony for ability and independence of character. The Subordinate Executive Service occupies an equally high position in the estimation of the Government and the public. If Indians already in the public service thus generally bear a high character, why should it be supposed that the elevation of that class to the Civil Service would change that character? If anything circumstances are more in their favour than otherwise; they are taken to England in early youth; there they associate with Englishmen of education, position, and character, and imbibe their principles and sense of honor; they return completely anglicised, and however this anglicisation may be regretted from a social point of view, morally they occupy a much higher pedestal than the ordinary run of natives. The *Times* says: "For the natives of India we must proceed upon another plan. The sort of capacity we most wish for is by no means very common among them. We wish to encourage it and to give it play by all means in our power, but we ask, reasonably, for some proof first of its existence at least in embryo, since we cannot venture to assume it too absolutely. The natives of India may be judged by their past services, and these may be a sufficient guide for us, but for important administrative posts we cannot safely take none but untried youths, who have shown us only that they are somewhat more clever than their fellows." But what we have said above, we think, meets the point raised by the *Times*. When the Indians have been weighed in the balance and have not been found wanting in the discharge of the many public functions with which they are now vested, we cannot understand why they should be deemed incompetent for the Civil Service. The *Times* proceeds upon an assumption which is wholly arbitrary and capricious. It has not however looked to the other side of the question, we mean the evils flowing from a system of patronage. Say what the writer may it cannot be denied that patronage is always liable to abuse, particularly in a country where the force of public opinion is so little felt. Suppose the right of nomination be vested in the Governor General, Has His Excellency any opportunity to know the personal character of the candidates to be nominated? He must go by report, and the report may or may not be verified by experience. On the other hand there will be a wide loop-hole for jobbery while the security of the intellectual capacity of the candidate which the competition system provides, will be removed. The *Times* sees the mischief, for, it says, "there is much indeed, even so, to be said in favor of the selection of at least some of them by competition. A man so selected, owing his preferment to what he believes to be his own merit, becomes thereby a sort of pledged enemy to jobbery and corruption of every kind and such a man has at least one of the qualities most to be desired in every administrator or judge." Nevertheless the *Times* advocates nomination. We confess we cannot understand this consistency.

We are however glad to learn that there is no foundation for the rumour that the Indians would be shut out from the competitive examination for the Civil Service. Later information contradicts the statement of the *Athænæum*.

OVER-POPULATION IN BENGAL.

WE observe that the Government of Bengal has asked Mr. Geddes, Officiating Sessions Judge, Gya, to discuss the question raised by the letter of a Canal Engineer published in the London *Times* regarding the pressure of the population on the land in Bengal. Mr. Geddes has devoted much attention to economic questions, and especially to such questions in their bearing on the people of India, and he is therefore peculiarly fitted to discuss the question referred to him. Sir Richard Temple has suggested the following considerations to Mr. Geddes in discussing the question. In parts of Behar and of Western Bengal the rate of wages is very low; there are considerable classes who habitually live in poverty, and whom any temporary increase in the price of food throws into great straits. The rate of wages and the condition of these people might, indeed, give color to the belief that the population was too great for the work to be done and too heavy for the land to support. But, on the other hand, we have another set of facts. In eastern and north-eastern Bengal we have districts with a population almost as dense as that of Behar and Burdwan. In those districts the rate of wages is high, as in Rungpore or Mymensing; the people are unquestionably well off; it is difficult to get day labourers to work on the

roads, and nearly all the people who undertake labour of the sort are immigrants from thinly-peopled districts like the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Chota Nagpore. The districts of Dacca (640 people to the square mile) Furreedpore (677 to the square mile) Pubna (616 to the square mile), Rungpore (619 to the square mile,) and Tipperah (578 to the square mile) which support their dense populations in comparative comfort furnish a large exportable agricultural produce. Again, it is not quite certain that the population of Bengal has increased greatly in density during the last sixty years. There are statements in Mr. Beverley's census report which would make it doubtful whether the increase had been large and general. The Lieutenant-Governor's impression is that in Rungpore, in Julpigoree, in the Sunderbuns, and, perhaps, in Eastern Bengal there may have been increase of population. But it seems probable that Dinagepore, Maldah, Purneah, and, perhaps Gya supported a larger population 120 years ago than they do now. At any rate it can be only during the last few years that these districts have regained (if they have yet really regained) the large populations they supported before the famines and anarchies which prevailed during the middle of the eighteenth century. Further, it seems to have been established by recent inquiries that though wages are low and some classes are poor in Burdwan and Western Bengal, yet the rate of wages in those tracts is now higher than it was 20 or 30 years ago, and the condition of the poorer classes in those districts is generally better than it was a generation back. The weaving trade may be languishing, and weavers may be badly off; but the ryots and the classes connected with the land have better houses, better food than they had ten or fifteen years ago. Recent inquiries have shown that classes who used to have clay dishes and cooking pots now have brazen vessels, and that in other ways they show themselves to have more command of money than their fathers had. Looking to the productive power of the land in Bengal, where the soil often produces two crops and sometimes produces three crops of food in a year, it seems difficult to believe that the land of Bengal cannot, and does not support its population. In Eastern Bengal, and in the Delta districts generally, land under food-crops produces about half a ton of food to the acre. At this rate every square mile of food-crop land would support 1,280 persons. If the pressure of the people on the soil were really excessive, we should have them hiving off in larger numbers to the rich uncultivated lands which surround Bengal and Behar on every side: for instance they could go to the Himalayan Terai, to Julpigoree, to Assam to Cachar,to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to the Soonderbuns, or to Chota Nagpore. Yet practically very few settlers do go from Bengal to these tracts. The experience of the emigration agents again tends to show that from Bengal and Behar but few people are ready to emigrate to the tea districts or to the colonies. About 30,000 or 40,000 emigrants, indeed, leave Calcutta yearly; but of these but a very small fraction come from central Bengal or Behar. The comparatively thinly-peopled districts of Chota Nagpore, Sonthalia, and Bankoora furnish the majority of the emigrants that go from the provinces under the Bengal Government.

The above considerations are of great practical importance. We have already stated that Mr. Geddes possesses many qualifications for a thorough and sound investigation of the question. We are however of opinion that each district ought to be dealt with by itself, and in that view it would be well if a report were called for upon each district. It strikes us that the District Road Cess and Educational Committees may be utilised in this direction by asking them to submit a report upon their respective districts. These Committees are composed of gentlemen possessing practical knowledge of the districts to which they belong, and their mature opinions may greatly help the Government in arriving at correct conclusions on the subject.

A SAD STORY.

EVEN creed, it seems, does not always efface the crime of color. Certain papers have been placed at our disposal connected with the removal of Captain Sturt from the Madras Army, which make startling disclosures as to how far prejudice against color and birth may go in warping the judgment of otherwise enlightened and liberal-minded men. This unfortunate youth, we are told, is the youngest son of the late Mr. Richard Rocke Sturt of the Bengal Civil Service; a nephew of Mr. Henry Gerard Sturt, M. P., Critchell house, Dorsetshire, and Colonel Charles Napier Sturt, M. P., of the Grenadier Guards; and connected by marriage with His Excellency the Viceroy. At the latter end of 1858, when only 17 years old, he received intimation from his aunt, Lady Venables, in England, that owing to the late mutiny of the Bengal Army and in consequence of the unsettled state of the country at the time, she had obtained a cadetship for him in the Madras Army, where, unfortunately, he had neither relations nor friends who could counsel and advise him at the commencement of his career in the Service. His case has some resemblance to that of poor Surendranath Banerjea. the ex-Indian Civilian. Ensign Sturt passed the prescribed examination at Agra on the 7th of April 1859, but on account of the precarious state of his mother's health he was unable to proceed to Madras, and eight months' leave was applied for and obtained from the Supreme Government. In the interim his mother died and with her death his only source of livelihood was cut off; for he was *solely* dependent on his mother, who was in the enjoyment of a handsome pension as the widow of a civil servant. His pension ceased directly he received his commission, and after his mother's death he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. His father left considerable property at Futtehghur, in the North West Provinces, but this property was completely swept away during the rebellion of 1857, and he had to start in life without the aid of any friends or means. Being so situated, he took the first wrong but inevitable step of borrowing money to defray the expenses of his journey to Madras and to meet the costs of his outfit, horse, tent, furniture and other necessaries before joining his corps. The debt thus contracted steadily increased, till he found himself after eleven years of service a completely ruined man. He was persecuted from the beginning; he was constantly removed from one station to another, which as a matter of course increased his expenses. He was appointed Ensign in the Madras Army on 4th November and arrived at Madras on or about the 13th December 1859. On arrival he was directed to do duty with Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders at Bellary; was subsequently posted to the 19th M. N. I. at Secundarabad; then to the 12th Regiment M. N. I.; afterwards, on or about November 1861, to the 42nd M. N, I. at Masulipatam; while in this corps, he on the 1st January 1862, obtained his Lieutenancy. In 1865, he was transferred to the 24th M. N. I. at Vizianagram. Owing to sickness he was sent from Vizianagram to Waltair, back to Vizianagram, thence to Madras to appear before a medical board, which pronounced him fit for duty. From Madras he was ordered off to Secunderabad "forthwith," but before he could go there he was directed to do duty with the 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry. He had hardly joined when he was again ordered to proceed "forthwith" to Secunderabad—this he could not do owing to unavoidable circumstances. After the lapse of some time, he was required to proceed within "24 hours" to join the 6th M. N. I., then *en route* to Nagode, a distance of about *fourteen hundred miles* from the Presidency Town. Immediately on his joining the headquarters of the Regiment, he was transferred and eventually attached to the 28th Regiment M. N. I. at Vellore, in which corps he did duty from the 12th December 1868 to 5th Feb. 1872. In 1871 he was arraigned on a charge of having wilfully made false statements regarding his debts, convicted and sentenced to dismissal. We have neither time nor space to go through the story of the Court Martial, but we may observe that when before this trial a charge of indebtedness was preferred against him His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge exculpated him. It occurred in this wise. In 1867 Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, charged him with having incurred debts to an extent which impaired his efficiency as an officer and recommending his removal from the service. This matter was brought to the notice of Sir Stafford Northcote, the late Secretary of State for India, who referred the matter for the opinion of His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief when His Royal Highness declared that the misconduct of Captain Sturt in connection with his indebtedness arose entirely from pecuniary difficulties into which he fell whilst quite young and inexperienced, and that his debts were not incurred under circumstances reflecting *any dishonor* upon him as an officer. But this generous view was not accepted by the Indian authorities in passing the sentence of dismissal upon him. Captain Sturt believes that the real cause of the desire to effect his removal was the fact that he was born, educated, and brought up in India. Many officers and other persons in this country entertain a dislike or prejudice against persons so circumstanced, and this prejudice he believes exists in an intensified degree in the Madras Army; otherwise he can hardly conceive why he should have been harassed by such constant removals; why he should have been denied leave to visit his brother ever since he entered the Army in 1859; why his Commanding Officers should have pried into his private affairs; and how upon the evidence adduced against him on his trial the Court Martial could have convicted him; there being, taking the most unfavorable view of the case, circumstances in favor of him which might be fairly held to justify a less stern finding upon the facts proved for the prosecution. Indebtedness is not a new sin in the Army and yet how many officers have been cashiered on that score. Poor Captain Sturt was drawn into statements and admissions which were ultimately turned against him just as Babu Surendranath Banerjea was tempted into indiscretions which ultimately ruined him. Both of them were without friends where they served; both were the victims of official jealousy; both in their own good nature had reposed faith in quarters which was ultimately sadly abused. It is true that Captain Sturt is highly connected, but who takes notice of the poor waifs upon society? He is practically disowned, by his highly placed relatives, for the very fact of his birth in India seems to carry a stain upon it. Alas! for human nature!

TRAVANCORE.

II.

WE propose to review in this article the system of land tenures in Travancore. The broad distinctions are Jenm Madambimar and Sircar. The Jenm lands may be sub-divided into (1) Davasom, (2) Bramasum, those held by pagodas, and those by Brahmins. The normal condition of the Jenm tenure is absolute freedom from tax of any kind, and the tenure dates from the remotest period of antiquity, when according to tradition the 'Kerala' country was reclaimed from the sea and parcelled out by Parsurama among a colony of Brahmins, who are still known as the sixty-four villagers or communities. The tenure, however, ceases the moment it passes into alien hands (that is, not Jenmis) for a money consideration whatever the nature of the transaction. The mere letting out of the lands for annual rent to a tenant for whatever period does not vitiate the tenure. The moment an alienation (kanum or mortgage) does take place, the land becomes liable to a light tax called Rajabogum amounting in the case of gardens to $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of the full rental (Venpauttom or Kundapauttom,) and in the case of paddy lands to nearly the same proportions of grain-rent, that is, $\frac{1}{2}$, 3-10 or 1-10 of the quantity of seed required to sow the land, while the full grain rent would be represented by an average of 3 times the quantity of seed. Thus, if the Kundapauttom of the alienated garden was fanams 100, the Rajabogum (or Karum) tax would be nearly $16\frac{2}{3}$ or $12\frac{1}{4}$ fanams, and, in the case of paddy lands, if the land was one parah Khandum, that is a parcel of land which would require one parah of seed, the full grain-rent would be 3 parahs. The light tax chargeable would be

only ½, 3-10, 1-10 of one parah. Even if the mortgage is afterwards redeemed by the Jenmi, the light tax continues at the same rate without variation except for worse, that is, if in this condition the mortgagee dies heirless, the Sircar seizes the tenure, (*i. e.*, succeeds to the mortgagee's money,) transfers the land to the head 'Sircar' and pays to the Jenmi (landlord) the residue of rent (Mitchavarom) if any was paid to him by the deceased. Again, if the land is abandoned (Nirthul) by the Kanom holder on account of its becoming unfit for cultivation, from various causes, it is at once transferred to 'Sircar' and granted as a new Sircar Pattom tenure if it is ever reclaimed. A Jenmi, as a rule, never alienates absolutely (Uttipare) except to other Jenmies whether Brahmins or Davasoms (Pagodas). The 'Madambimars' are, in common parlance, also called Jenmies, though strictly speaking they are not, because their lands are *sui generis*, subject to the Rajabogum whether in their own hands or alienated to others. They are generally Nairs or others not Brahmins. These also seldom alienate by absolute sale; if they do, the tenure is extinguished as with Jenm lands, the land is transferred to 'Sircar,' the purchase money, less a fine of 25 per cent. is given credit for, and interest is allowed on 75 per cent. only, the remainder of interest being added to the existing Rajabogum Karom, which will still be much short of full Pattom or rent of the land. At every alienation, however, this fine of 25 per cent. is levied till sometimes the purchase money entirely disappears, and interest added to Rajabogum which continues unabated, may absorb all the rental and even exceed it. All other lands are known as Sircar, that is liable to full assessment or Pattom, whether actually paying it at the full or reduced rates or not paying it at all as when given away as Inams. The Sircar, in fact, takes in respect of these lands the place of the Jenmi or landlord. These may be broadly sub-divided into six classes —(1), Kundukrishipattom; (2), Kuttagapattom; (3), Vempattom; (4), Otti; (5), Anubugom, &c., or Personal Inams; (6), Ulliam or service. It is not easy to state precisely how the proprietory right in such lands came to be vested in the Sircar or the governing power, while the primeval tenure of all lands on the coast was pure Jenm, according to accepted tradition; very probably when the Rajas were called in once in 12 years by election by the Numboory landlords for the purpose of Government some lands were granted to them—accretions of escheated lands, all unoccupied lands, reclaimed in course of years, annexed home farms of a very large number of subjugated chiefs—also lands purchased for money from the Dutch, &c., have contributed to swell the roll of Sircar lands. We will now briefly notice the distinctive features of the several classes mentioned above.

Kandukrishi.—These are literally the 'home farms' of the Sovereign. The lands are (theoretically speaking) cultivated by the Sovereign himself, that is, seed and hire (in kind) for cultivation used to be advanced to the actual tenants and recovered with interest out of the harvest, of which they got for their share generally a little more than half of the gross produce. Of late years this system is discontinued, the grain-rent along being recovered from the cultivators always in kind. The tenants are essentially no more than tenants-at-will. They can never sell even the occupancy right or transfer it without the previous consent of the Sircar. As a matter of fact, however, the Sircar never interferes with their occupancy. The grain-rent is collected in kind, is stored in various granaries, and is spent according to the requirements of the great Feeding-house at the Capital. If there is any surplus it is sold and the proceeds credited to the general Exchequer.

Kuttagapattom.—What few lands now remain under this head are the purchases from the Dutch (Paliport), from the Jenmi (Pooliendurti) and Jungle lands called Kadukaval forming the frontier defences towards Cape Comorin. The bulk of these tenures have been sold in previous years and converted into Vempattom. The above are rented out to the highest bidder, who levies full rent and makes some profit to himself. This system of farming out for short periods which leads to oppression of the tenants is now discouraged altogether, and the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja to a just adjustment of the remaining lands under this head has been received some time since.

Vempattom.—These are lands liable to and paying full tax or assessment. In the case of gardens, however, a general deduction of 25 per cent. is allowed as compensation to the owner for the cost and labour of growing the gardens. In the case of paddy lands 20 or 30 per cent. is allowed as a permanent deduction for adverse seasons, blights, floods or ordinary kind. When extraordinary drought or flood occurs, remissions on a large scale are allowed as a matter of grace. In the case of lands lying on the borders of Backwaters or Rivers the assessment is remitted on fallows of alternate years once in 3 years and once in 4 years. These fallows having been determined originally on the oath of the ryots, the remission is called Sathiakoravu. Down in the South or Nanjanaud where there is river irrigation, and it is sometimes deficient, remissions are allowed for blighted or withered crop though never for waste lands. Where the water supply is dependent on the falling rains and not on rivers a deduction is allowed for both waste land and withered crops. A deduction is also allowed when dry crops are cultured on paddy lands. The lands falling under this head (Vempattom) were formerly unalienable by the occupant ryots, the proprietary right being theoretically vested in the State. In 1041, by a Proclamation, rights of full property were conferred on them without payment for the same, but subject to a fine or fee of 2 per cent. on the money consideration indicated in the conveyances. This fee yields an annual sum of Rs. 30,000, representing a value of transactions in this description of land (before unsaleable and unmarketable) of Rs. 15,00,000.

Otti or (as it is commonly called) Pandara Otti. The term denotes a mortgage, the parties to the transaction being Sircar on one side as mortgager and on the other the Ryot holding the land as mortgagee, the consideration being either actual cash borrowed by the State or something equivalent to it. It is, in fact, in no respect, legally different from a simple mortgage dealing (kanom) between a Jenmi who borrows and a tenant who lends the money. One kind of consideration is actually money borrowed from the Ryot to meet State necessities. Another kind is acknowledgment of money invested in forming a garden, repairing tanks, making improvements or reclaiming lands, from all of which either new revenues have been added or old revenues received and secured. A third kind consisted of similar State debt which came along with the various petty kingdoms and principalities as they were subdued and annexed to the Travancore Raj. A fourth kind springs out of similar debts with which escheats came burdened. Interest is allowed on these loans at rates rising from 5 or 12 per cent. per annum according to the circumstances and times when the obligations were contracted. These transactions are in many cases several centuries old. This interest is made payable by a deduction from tax or Pattom on particular lands. Whatever remains after deducting this interest and adding Rajabogum on the full Pattom at rates already described becomes the net tax payable on Otti lands. These lands are alienable at will, but at every alienation, both the principal and interest are reduced 25 per cent; in other words, the Sircar repudiates the obligation to that extent by refusing to pay the full original interest. When the number of hands thus changed amount to 16, the debt is extinguished, and the land virtually begins to pay full assessment. In some few places this fine is levied in cash in a lump, leaving the assessment on the lands as favourable as before. Economically and financially, this plan is by far the better, as the value of property remains undeteriorated to the ryot, and the Sircar is benefited by the lump receipt and saved the constant variation of accounts. These fines are, moreover, an ever increasing source of annual revenue to the State. In the South of Travancore (Nanjanaud) no such fines are levied on alienations of Otti lands, unless the family of the survey holder becomes quite extinct. In some few cases, about the capital, no fines are levied under any circumstances.

Anubogum.—These are *bona fide*. Personal Inam tenures not liable to pay assessment except the usual Rajabogum at ⅛ and ⅛. They have been granted both by the Sovereigns of Travancore as well of other principalities before them. In some cases they are liable to quit-rents in addition. These may be mortgaged and redeemed without fines, but when absolutely sold, and then only, the tenure is resumed and the land transferred to "Otti" and dealt with under the rules applicable to that head. Oollium, or Vritti tenures constitute the service Inams. They are held either for services actually performed at the present time, or for past services; in the latter case they have become almost Inams held for personal benefit. As a general rule, the former are inalienable, the latter, when alienated, become liable to fines (Ottivilakum). But even in regard to the former a succession (Addukuvathu) duty is levied on every change of incumbency calculated at 50 per cent. of a year's rental (Pattom) for gardens and 2½ fanams per parah of paddy land. If the holder's family becomes extinct the tenure is either transferred on payment of a high fine or premium (Adiyara), or sold to the highest bidder at a public auction when sometimes very high prices are realized. The bulk of these tenures are the Nair Vrittis, the holders of which are bound to supply at certain fixed prices vegetables and provisions for Pagodas, Ootperas (or Charity feeding-houses) and for the Royal Birth-day, to raise sheds, to thatch public buildings, to watch them in some places and to do peon's duties occasionally. They always receive advances from the public funds and settle accounts gradually on producing vouchers for the due delivery of provisions or for work done. The Nair Vrittis are held free of all assessment or Pattom, but they are liable to the payment of the Rajabogum quit-rents at ⅓, &c., as already alluded to, plus a fee called "Load tax" (Chumadupanam) which is about 2 fanams payable on the Vritti in the lump. This is supposed to represent the commuted value of a load of vegetables, &c., which each Vritti holder was bound by his tenure to bring and deliver personally without payment, the rest being all paid for. When Vrittis were found excessive in proportion to service required they were charged with ½ Pattom and left with the holders. Where lands were insufficient they were supplemented by grants of money from the State Treasury without interest. Where there were no lands at all previously, money grants were made on the same condition for service. When the service is not rendered for a time the full Pattom on the lands is levied as a penalty; if the holder refuses to render it, the land itself becomes liable to resumption and transfer to another. This, however, very seldom happens. Where the money loans received from the State alone constitute a consideration for service, the debt might be redeemed and liquidated by the re-payment of the original sum, if the holder should be inclined to relieve himself from the service. This measure, which is regarded as an act of emancipation, was passed during the present reign.

THE NEW RENT LAW.

WE HAVE received the following communications on the subject of the new Rent Bill:

I.

"That the relations between landlords and tenants, especially in the Eastern districts, have of late become very unsatisfactory is a fact beyond all dispute. How to settle the differences that have sprung up between them and that at times threaten to disturb the peace of the country is the great question of the day. But before we address ourselves to the solution of this question or discuss the merits of the remedial measure proposed, let us see what are the immediate causes to which we can trace the origin of the differences referred to above. The sunset law, or the Batwara law, or even the unsatisfactory way in which joint-family properties are managed may have contributed some indirect influence to the creation of a spirit of disunion and to sever the two classes, but they have no immediate bearing

upon the origin of the present rent disputes or agrarian disturbances. We think the Commissioner of Dacca has given a correct hint on the point in his annual report of 12th September 1874 an extract from which is given in the Government minute published in our issue of the 3rd instant. For ready reference we reproduce a portion of the extract here. The Commissioner observes—"The landlords see the ryots profiting largely by the enhanced value of the produce of what they regard as their property, and they desire, not unnaturally, to intercept some portion of this increased return some way or other; the action taken by the authorities against the levy of illegal cesses leads them further to desire to place this demand on the safe footing of higher rents."

Formerly this course would have been effected by gradually getting the ryots over to agree, on the ground of increased profits, to submit to an enhanced demand of rent; but now such attempts are steadily and passively resisted by the tenantry in combination. The landlord's agents send for them, they ignore the summons altogether; they go further, and withhold all rents, and virtually decline any communications whatever with their landlords except through the medium of courts.

The demand for enhanced, rent whether it is sought to be enforced by increasing the rate of rent or by increasing the area of the tenant's holding by a reduction of the length of the standard pole of measurement, is we believe at the bottom of all rent disputes and the result is the combination of the tenants not only to resist the demand for the enhanced rent but to withhold all rents and in some cases to have recourse to violence.

The present rent Bill does not profess to make any special provision for the prevention of excesses that in some cases result from the combination of the tenants; nor is it necessary that it should make any such provision. Our Penal Code is sufficiently strong and elastic to meet and comprehend all such cases and a judicious administration of our existing criminal law in times of trouble will open the eyes of the offenders and prevent a recurrence of the offences.

The Bill in question in short proposes to empower the Collector to investigate summarily all the differences between the landlord and the tenant. Whether those differences involve complicated questions as to the nature of the tenure of the rents or the simple question as to the amount of rent payable by them the Collector's decisions upon them are made final.

So far as the Bill proposes to offer increased facilities to the zemindar to realise his dues speedily in cases in which the tenants combine to withhold all rents it has we believe the approbation of every right-thinking man. We have known instances in which the zemindars have not been able to realise a single pice of their rent from the tenants and they have been obliged to pay the Government revenue by borrowing. There are instances also of the tenants offering very inadequate rents, say ¼ of the former rents paid by them, to the Zemindar, and in case of the Zemindar's refusal to accept, of their depositing the same in the collectorate; rents so deposited do not in some cases even amount to the Government revenue payable by the Zemindar. It would be ruinous to the Zemindar if he has to sue the entire body of the tenantry in our ordinary Civil courts for arrears of rent and if our civil procedure in all its details is to govern those suits. It is therefore fair and just that Government should pass a special law to meet those special cases where the combination of the tenants threatens the Zemindar with ruin, and a special relief should be granted to the suffering party and a departure from the ordinary procedure should be sanctioned. In suits instituted by the Zemindar for arrears of rent in those estates where the tenants combine not to pay him his ordinary rents the observations made above will hold good, but in suits instituted for enhancement or abatement of rent or suits for Kobuleuts and Pattas and other suits described in Sec. 23 Act X of 1859 we do not see any reason why the parties should not comply with the ordinary requirements of the existing law. It would be desirable no doubt if the procedure with reference to those suits could be simplified, speedy but unquestionable justice could be done to the parties, but we do not think the measure proposed will secure to us the desired object.

In the first place all those suits sometimes involve many nice and intricate questions of law which have sometimes puzzled even the lawyer Judges of the High Court and we do not think that a Collector or a Commissioner or even the Board of Revenue will be competent to deal with those questions satisfactorily.

2ndly. Some of those cases involve questions relating to the status and nature of tenures they are important to both the contending parties and especially so to the tenants. It is therefore fair and proper that the parties should have a fair hearing before properly constituted tribunals. Some of those cases are so important that the parties do not rest satisfied with the decisions passed by the highest court in India; they carry them to Her Majesty's Privy Council. If the present Bill is passed into law those privilages will be taken away from them and one innocent party, whether the zemindar or the ryot, will suffer for the fault of another; for under the proposed law the Lieutenant Governor can extend the law to an estate on the representation of one of the parties whether the Zemindar or the ryot.

Lastly the provision of the Bill (Section 9) which empowers the landlords to bring one suit for enhancement of rent against several tenants and which authorises one suit to be instituted against the landlord by several tenants for abatement of rent is mischeivous in the extreme. Although the landlord may choose to join all the tenants of his estate in one enhancement suit, the tenants may have separate defences to make; one may plead that his tenure is a Mocurruree one on the strength of a Patta, another might make the same plea under the presumptions of law, another might set up a defence of a contrary nature. The evidence to prove all these different titles will of course be different. Then the holdings of the tenants may not consist of lands of the same degree of fertility and of the same description. The deciding officer may, to shorten his labours, consider all the tenants to belong to the same class and all their land to be of the same description and strike one average rate of rent for the whole village. No doubt the decisions will soon put an end to the dispute so far as Government is concerned, but it will be to the utter ruin of some, to the great loss of others and perhaps to some advantage to a few.

By a demand for enhancement or abatement of rent the Zemindar or the tenant wishes to disturb the present state of things or change the existing rate of rent which under both Act X of 1859 and Act VIII. of 1869 is to be presumed to be fair and equitable rent. Now the party who seeks to disturb the existing state of things is not entitled to ask for special facilities to attain that object. It is the duty of the Government to see that the existing state of things is maintained and if the tenants seek to disturb that state by withholding payment of rent at the prevailing rate Government should assist the parties to arrive at that state.

II.

Opinions differ as to why agrarian disturbances occur. You say, the question of the rate of rent is the cause thereof. I will not dwell upon this point here, but simply remark that, in my humble judgment, the cause of these disturbances is of a somewhat organic nature. But let that pass.

Whatever the cause, would the proposed law remove it? I am sure not. I think you cannot deny that this law is simply intended to meet disturbances when they arise, and not to prevent their occurrence. This makes it clear that the new law will effect no *cure*. It is intended to act as a medicine in a disease which has already arisen and not to prevent the appearance of that disease.

But the proposed law has a worse feature yet than this. Supposing the question of the rate of rent to be the cause of our agrarian disturbances—and it appears from the Bill that that is the view which the Government has taken of the matter—either the proposed law will deal with it effectively or it will fail to deal with it effectively—you need not suppose the obvious *third* alternative. Now if the law *fails* to deal with the question effectively, you must condemn it. But if it *succeed* in dealing with the question effectively—that is, in solving the rate question in a way which should satisfy the tenant: what would you do? A satisfactory solution of the rate question through a summary agency would mean the superiority of the summary to the regular agency. But if the summary agency prove to be better than, or superior to, the regular agency, it will certainly be more *popular* than the latter. And if the summary agency become more popular than the regular agency, is it not clear that the ryot will desire to *avoid* the regular agency and be tempted to throw himself upon the summary one? But according to the proposed law, he will be unable to place himself under the operation of the summary law except by causing an agrarian disturbance. Thus the proposed law will not only not succeed in preventing the outbreak of the disease which it is intended to cure, but will be a most tremendous feeder of that disease!

I decline to enter into the details of the Bill, thinking it wholly unnecessary to do so. But I will gladly do so, if what I have already stated fail to convince you of the highly dangerous character of the proposed law.

I have forgotten to state above that, in my humble opinion, the introduction of an exceptionally summary machinery will in all probability have the effect of shaking the very wholesome faith of the people in the constituted tribunals of the land—than which, it seems to me, nothing worse could befall us in a social and political point of view.

III.

I stated in my last that, if the summary law act in such a way as to prove satisfactory to the ryot, it will simply aggravate the mischief which the legislature intends to counteract by its means. In the course of the discussion which we held yesterday you expressed it as your opinion that, whether or no the summary law would be favorable to the ryot, will depend in a great measure upon the individual proclivities of the Collectors. I fully endorse this view. But if we are right in thinking that the tendency of the summary law will be principally determined by the individual proclivities of the Collector, the most vital question demanding solution at our hands would seem to be this—on which side would the Collector be most likely to lean—on the side of the Zemindar or on that of the ryot? I solve this question thus. There has been a violent agrarian disturbance in an estate; the ryots are infuriated; they are looting, beating—killing; they are breaking down barns and setting fire to dwelling houses; they are baffling the police. The Collector places the estate under the operation of the summary law. In doing this the Collector must be a fool not to bear in mind two things—*first* that the head of the Government must pass sleepless nights so long as the disturbance continues and *secondly* that the only effective way of *appeasing* an ignorant and infuriated rabble is to *humour* them at the expense of even-handed justice. The Collector accordingly *humours* the ryot. As a public servant, desirous of making a name and a fortune, the Collector will naturally adopt the course I have indicated. But to *humour* the ryot would be to make the summary law dear to his heart, and what the result of *that* must be I think I have explained above with sufficient clearness.

Some gentlemen, for whose talents and abilities I have very great respect, seem to think that there can be no harm in limiting the operation of the summary law to five years and promulgating at the end of those five years a better rent law than Act VIII. of 1869. I do not agree in this opinion. Simplify the rent law of the country as much as you can, you shall never be able to make it *so* simple as a summary law. And if the summary law satisfies the ryot—as there is every reason to think that it will—no other law will satisfy him *so well*. Give then the ryot a summary law but for one single day, and you will find it hard to reconcile him to any regular law however simple. The happiness and the advantage of living under a summary law, the ryot will be loth to forget; and who knows that, even when a simpler rent law than that which exists at present has been promulgated, he will not create disturbances for the restoration of the summary procedure?

I am not, then, for any summary law, either as a permanent or as a temporary measure. I would rather put up with the evil which has arisen until we get a simpler rent law than subdue it with a measure which will render the establishment of a good regular machinery extremely difficult, if not absolutely impracticable.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE LEARN from a London letter received by the last Mail that on the 11th ultimo the Rev. Mr. Long read a paper at the Society of Arts "on the Russian Advance in Central Asia in its commercial and social aspects towards India and the East," Lord Napiar presiding. Our correspondent says: "Evidently Russophobia has spread to this country. With the exception of Lord Napier every body seemed to deprecate the apathy of England with respect to the Central Asian question. The policy of "masterly inactivity" was not allowed to pass by uncondemned."

WE ARE sorry to see the rumour about the death of Mr. G. S. Fagan, First Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, confirmed. The reader is aware that he lately left Calcutta in a very bad state of health; at Suez his illness increased and proved fatal; he died in a public hospital in a strange land amid strangers. The local French officers however shewed due respect to the memory of the Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court by putting the flag half

mast high. Mr. Fagan was a resident in India for more than thirty years. He was not successful in his profession, and therefore entered the Government service. He was first appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department in succession to Mr. Macpherson, then Police Magistrate of Calcutta, and lastly First Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. He was a steady man of business, and well disposed to the people of this country. We are no less sorry than surprised to see that the Judges of the Small Cause Court have not paid to the memory of their colleague the usual official respect by closing the Court for a day as a mark of grief.

WE DREW attention last week to the anomaly of teaching the pupils of the Vernacular schools in Bengal the History of the World and not the History of India. We hear that steps have already been taken to translate Lethbridge's History of India into Bengali. There are already several good books in Bengali, which treat of Indian History, but are we to understand that the Bengali translation of Lethbridge's History of India will supersede these popular works? If such be the object, the School-books Committee ought to plainly say so. Need we add, supposing our information and inference be correct, that if this is not jobbery, we know not what that is. By the bye is it true that both Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke, whose English books are being translated into Bengali, have resigned their seats in the School-books Committee?

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Dundee Advertizer* thus comments on the proposed alterations in the Indian Civil Service Examination:

"If the proposed alterations with regard to the admission of Hindoos into the Indian Civil Service are carried out of course no more Hindoos will come over to this country to compete for the Civil Service examination. There are now about twenty-eight gentlemen from Bengal alone who are carrying on their studies in this country. Of these there are in Cambridge two, in Oxford three, and four in Edinburgh. The rest are in or about London. Now, of these twenty-eight gentlemen about sixteen have competed for the Indian Civil Service, and it is probable that a considerable number of them would never have come to this country but for the chance of getting into the Indian Civil Service. If, therefore, the competitive system is to be dispensed with as regards the Hindoos, the Government will make itself the means of imposing an effectual check to the influx of Hindoos into this country. Those who come to this country, having the advantage of mixing with us on a footing of perfect equality, and not unoften of cordial friendship, carry back the most favourable impressions of our people and our institutions. Such intercourse ought to be encouraged—if not for anything else, at least as the means of "bridging over that gulf" which separates Englishmen from their native fellow-subjects in India, and appears to us to be a source of pregnant danger to our Eastern Empire."

But there are Englishmen and Englishmen!

WE ARE glad to observe that the Lieutenant Governor proposes to raise the standard of instruction in the primay schools. This point was overlooked by Sir George Campbell, but Sir Richard Temple seems to be alive to the defect and proposes a remedy. The Director of Public Instruction suggests the following curriculum for scholarships of primary schools:

1. "Writing the vernacular of the district, and reading it in printed books as well as in manuscript.
2. Arithmetic up to the first four rules, simple and compound according to the European method, and the rules of Subhanker (mankasa, masmahina, and jumabundee).
3. Bazar and zemindaree accounts, and simple mensuration.

The Lieutenant Governor remarks as follows:

"This is a very moderate proposal. The scholarships are to be competed for by the best among the many thousands of primary scholars, and these at least may be expected to advance beyond the lowest standard. The assistance, to which is given by way of scholarships, is over and above the regular grant (£40,000 per annum) for primary education. However much this grant may be devoted to the lowest standard, we certainly may reserve the special aid of scholarships for that which may be called the better element among this large mass of scholars. I believe that the most effective means of drawing the upper section of these schools upwards to a point somewhat higher, is to gradually elevate the scholarship standard. Every boy among these many thousands who feels a little better than the mass, hopes to win a scholarship, whereby he may be able to afford to learn in the middle class vernacular schools. Every village schoolmaster will have the ambition that some of his scholars may be able to enter the competition. I have said above that the Director's proposal is very moderate. It may suffice for the next year. After that I hope to find it possible to raise the standard a little higher, and so higher by degrees from time to time.

Besides this, however, I would begin to make an effort to elevate somewhat a portion of the Primary Schools by prescribing for them the Director's scholarship standard, as above explained. Though at present the majority of the schools may not be able to reach beyond the lowest standard, still some of them must be able to do so; especially now that the village teachers are gradually being brought under a course of normal instruction. After consulting the Director, I propose to prescribe that in each district one-third of the grant for primary education (that is the district share of the £40,000 above mentioned) must be set apart for those schools which teach up to the scholarship standard; and I would issue instructions accordingly. The time may soon arrive when we shall be able to prescribe this standard for the lowest class: in that case we can raise the scholarship standard proportionally."

We entirely agree with the Lieutenant Governor. If education is to be given to the masses, it ought to be something which will be useful to them.

THE Lieutenant Governor has recorded the following minute on the subject of technical education in mass schools:

"I have seen an official letter by the Director of Public Instruction recommending the establishment of special surveying schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, at which the Instruction is to be afforded in the vernacular.

2. I have also perused an interesting memorandum by a Native Gentleman, Pratapa Chundra Ghose, regarding technical education in the indigenous industries and manufactures of Bengal, wherein the instruction will, of course, be by the vernacular.

3. In a separate Minute (dated the 3rd May 1875) I have stated my views and wishes regarding vernacular scholarships, the standard of which really dominates the vernacular education in its general features. Into the standards for these scholarships, I have infused as much of the scientific element as would be compatible with that degree of general culture which is essential as the ground-work even of special and technical education. To the standards as now fixed for the vernacular and minor scholarships, the lower vernacular scholarship and the Primary scholarship, respectively, we must adhere.

4. But I would offer every facility to the holders of such scholarshipss for entering any special or technical institution which may be established. For instance, the winners of the vernacular and minor scholarships might hold them in a survey school, or any superier technical school of that description. The winners, also, of lower vernacular scholarships, or Primary scholarships, might hold them in any lower technical institution or industrial school—such as those proposed by Protap Chundra Ghosh and others—which we may succeed in establishing.

5. As regards schools for surveying, I have always been in favor of them. It will be in the Director's recollection that their establishment was prominently considered in a conference which I held in March last with the educational officers, and I shall be very glad to have the Director's detailed proposals for the formation of such schools. It is to be remembered that we already have survey classes ordered at several places; but in these the students make surveying only a part of their studies. The schools of surveying, as now proposed, would be for the purpose of teaching surveying, there being a great demand for surveyors; and there would be work out of doors in the field. The students would be persons who desire to follow surveying as a profession. I hope that such schools, if established, will be as well attended as they deserve to be.

6. If the local authorities in any part of Bengal can establish lower technical or industrial schools, such as those recorded by Pratapa Chundra Ghosh and others I shall be happy to help."

We wish the memorandum recorded by Babu Protapa Chundra Ghosha referred to in the minute had been published with it. The public have no idea of its contents.

THE Government of India has at last sanctioned the amalgamation of the Regulation and Non-Regulation branches of the Subordinate Executive Service in Bengal as well as the creation of three new appointments in the first grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors on rupees 800 per mensem. The amalgamation of the two services will be carried out at once, with effect from the 1st of June 1875, and in the following manner:

(*a.*) Mr. C. W. Wilmot, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, on Rs. 800 per month, will for the present, be the only officer in the new 1st Grade, of deputy-magistrates and deputy collectors. Three further appointments will be made to this grade from time to time as funds become available from the abolition of the eight appointments already referred to.

(*b.*) There being no officer at present in the 2nd grade of extra assistant commissioners on a salary of Rs. 700 a month, this appointment will be now abolished and the 2nd grade of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors will comprise the deputy magistrates and deputy collectors of the present 1st grade, arranged in their present order.

(*c*)—The new 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, grades of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors will consist of the extra assistant commissioners of the above named grades and of the deputy magistrates and deputy collectors who are at present in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th grades. Each officer from among the present extra assistant commissioners will be placed with reference to his present salary in the corresponding grade of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors, and his position in the grade will be fixed with reference to the date of his appointment to the grade of salary.

(*d.*) The 7th grade of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors will consist of the extra assistant commissioners of the 7th grade, who now draw Rs. 250 per mensem, and the deputy magistrates and deputy collectors of the present 6th grade, who draw Rs. 200 per mensem only, and the relative positions of these officers in this grade will be fixed in accordance with the dates of their appointment and of passing the departmental examinations. This grade will, for the present consist of 43 deputy magistrates and six extra assistant commissioners, or 49 officers in all *i.e.* seven officers in excess of the number now sanctioned. As vacancies occur, the six appointments of extra assistant commissioners, and one of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors will be absorbed, as explained in paragraph 5 of this resolution. The six extra assistant commissioners will draw, until promoted to a higher grade, Rs. 200 as pay and Rs. 50 as personal allowance.

In the same manner the acting extra assistant commissieners, now five in number, will be classed with the acting deputy magistrates and collectors. But from the 1st June next the acting extra assistant commissioners will be entitled to draw Rs. 200 only per mensem, instead of Rs. 250 as at present.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has recorded a Minute on the education of poor Europeans and East Indians in the interior of the provinces under the Government of Bengal. He seems to be disposed to do all that a Government can do to bring the poor whites to the school. But it appears that there is not much need for special arrangements in the Mofussil for their education. His Honor observes:

"The majority of the Commissioners and district officers agree in considering that the existing means of education for these classes are not so deficient as might at first sight appear, that is, there are generally schools of some sort to be found, they say, in the country, if the parents would or could only avail themselves of the instruction offered. I regret to find it so frequently stated in these papers that a want of carefulness on the part of parents is a cause of the absence of the children from school. This shortsightedness has been the subject of previous remark; and we can only hope that, as the classes concerned know their own interests better, the fault may diminish.

There may be in some parts of the country special difficulties to be encountered by parents which are not met with in Calcutta. But the number of outlying factories or isolated sub-divisions which are not fairly near some suitable school cannot be large. It would not be possible to set one up in places where the number of possible pupils is very small. While desirous of affording all reasonable conveniences and opportunities to parents, I think that no parent is to be excused if he declines to have his child educated on the mere ground that it will entail absence from home."

His Honor then goes on:

"As for the poverty of these classes, their state of indebtedness, and so forth, it is the special object of Government, in taking up the question, to help those who cannot help themselves, and to tide them over these misfortunes. It should, therefore, be the first consideration of the officer, or private person in charge of a school, to fix the fee for attendance so low that it may be afforded by the very poorest, if possible, of these classes. Some fee, however, it is absolutely necessary to charge, or we shall find the schools empty, for the reason that these people object to receive a gratuitous education. Such fees might be arranged on a sliding scale according to the means of the parents.

I am prepared, then, to assist schools which are in existence, or which may be established, for the education of poor Europeans and East Indians, by allowing to them grants-in-aid under the last rules of July 1873, that is to say, pecuniary grants, which may amount to the full sums expended from private sources (therein including expenditure from school fees and from municipal contributions). For details, the published rules may be consulted.

Or, if the parties or authorities interested should prefer it, I would confer the Government assistance in the shape of payment by results, that is, by a certain allowance for each pupil who passed a prescribed standard before a Government Inspector, or by allowances to the masters in the shape of a grant for every pupil who passes, and a capitation fee for each pupil in excess of a fixed number. I recognise the expediency of giving to the masters a pecuniary interest in the progress of their pupils.

I would also allow a limited number of scholarships to be competed for in the schools for the poor scholars, and to be tenable in the higher schools.

Further, the Director of Public Instruction will be instructed to consider the establishment of a Normal School, for the training of European and East Indian masters for the elementary schools for the classes to which this Minute refers. Passed masters from this institution would be duly certificated.

All schools thus aided would, of course, be open to inspection by Government officers, who would be required to see and report that the money thus allotted is duly spent on the object for which it is intended. I would not wish any minute interference to be exercised with the school master or his staff nor any interference at all with the religious instruction provided.

We do not see the necessity of a Normal School for the training of European and East Indian masters. The University is the best training school, and any money spent upon the training of English masters will be simply money thrown away.

His Honor thus concludes his Minute:

"But above all, my great desire, is that we do not aim too high: that we do not seek to inaugurate a system of schools beyond the reach of the classes we desire to attract, either by teaching too elaborate a course, or by levying too heavy a fee.

Among the various schools indicated above, not the least important is the description of schools which may be called industrial. We are now endeavouring to establish schools of this description for natives; we should be glad, if opportunity

should offer, or if demand should arise, to do the same for Europeans and East Indians. Already an excellent beginning has been made, with limited numbers, at Dehree, the head of the Sone Canal Works; a similar institution could certainly be established at Cuttack (head of Mahanuddy Canal Works) and perhaps also at the Kidderpore Dockyard, near Calcutta. If there should be hope of obtaining enough pupils, a separate institution of the kind could be set up within the city of Calcutta, in connexion with the Public Works Department. The fitness of mechanical pursuits for Europeans and East Indians is too obvious to need description.

The measures which may be undertaken in pursuance of the assistance herein promised may be regarded as to some extent experimental. Still I have great hopes that if worked with care they may not be infructuous. A beginning may be made with the more important centres, such as Jamalpore, Patna, Cuttack, Berhampore, Burdwan, and others. I would commend this matter earnestly to the immediate and careful consideration of the Commissioners and district officers in whose jurisdictions these places are situated, and I would ask them to submit detailed plans for new schools for poor Europeans and East Indians, or for the improvement of existing institutions, to which I should be able to afford pecuniary aid, and I shall be happy to entertain favourably, if possible, any schemes emanating from private individuals or from public bodies".

Industrial or practical education would be of real use to the pupils, and we hope the efforts of Government will be concentrated upon this point.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Amrita Bazar Putrika* exhorts the people of Bengal to bestir themselves in the matter of the new Rent Bill in order to prevent its being passed. He does not see how by vesting the collectors with summary powers it will lead to the cultivation of amicable feelings between the zemindar and the ryot. The day this Bill is passed there will be a destructive revolution in Bengal. The Bill when it comes into operation will be ruinous to either the ryots or the zemindars. If it were not for the belief amongst the people that Sir Richard Temple will not do them any harm there would have been a hue and cry from one end of the country to the other the moment the draft Bill was introduced in the Bengal Council. At least it would have been so if Sir George Campbell had initiated it. Compared with this Bill Sir George Campbell's Municipal Act was comparatively harmless and we could have well forgotten the Criminal Procedure Code.

The same paper alluding to the policy which regulates the English Government in this country observes that, from our infancy the lesson is being incalculated on us that it is the pusillanimous cowards who try to gain favor or to please others by terms of adulation and false praise, the really intelligent educated and civilized people do not forget their self-respect so far as to submit to this humiliation. Profiting by the lesson thus impressed upon us the moment we have tried to shew our self-respect by refraining from throwing ourselves prostrate before a European or by shewing that we regard him as our equal and wish to cultivate his acquaintance on the same footing or when in any dispute or controversy instead of acquiescing in his conclusions we have endeavoured to combat him with force of arguments we have met with a rebuff and been put down as impertinent and ill-mannered,

The *Shomeprokash* strongly supports the views expressed by the Rajshye Association relative to the measures proposed for the cure of the evils incidental to joint and undivided estates. One source of mischief is the appointment of different managers and superintendents for the same estate by different co-sharers. Instead of reviving the old law ordering the appointment by Government of one manager for the same estate the Association suggests that facilities should be thrown in the way of the several proprietors for making a partition of the estate by modifying and improving the present Batwarra law.

The *Sahachar* asks the Government of Bengal to abandon the proposed rent bill or modify it so that it may be applicable to cases arising from arrears of rent due. The cause of all disputes between the zemindars and ryots is the demand on the part of the former for increased rent. The zemindars want to deprive the ryots of their permanent occupancy rights and reduce them to the condition of mere tenants-at-will. Will it not be committing a grievous wrong to the ryots if the proposed summary law lead to the enhancement of rent? When the Zemindars are the first wrong-doers will it not be an act of gross injustice to enact such a summary law? The Zemindars urge that the regulation of 1793 does not recognize any permanent right of the ryots. But for that reason do not people find fault with the policy of Lord Cornwallis? Do not the friends of the ryots say that he has sold them? All respectable and just landholders respect the rights according from long possession. Again other proprietors say that they will be satisfied with the fourth part of the produce of land, but what reason can they set forth in support of this claim? If payment of exorbitant price for the lands be the reason it will hold good as well in the case of those who pay premium on Government securities to demand extra interest on that premium. We say what we have always held that those only are entitled to enhanced rent who contribute to the improvement of land.

The *Bharut Sunghskaruk* recommends that an enquiry be instituted by Government for the purpose of ascertaining whether any oppression is practised upon the ryots on account of road-cess collections. The common ryots are ignorant of the enhanced rate which they are liable to pay for every rupee of rent. The Government after necessary enquiries should try to explain to the people by means of its officers their rights and liabilities.

The *Somajdurpan* suggests as a partial remedy for the vice of drunkenness that as it prevails also among the educated and well-to-do classes, Government will do well to discourage and discountenance the practice by degrading, reducing and dismissing those officers who are known to be addicted to drinking, also by declining to honor or recognize in any way those independent gentlemen who indulge in this pleasure.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala		13	4	0
Babu	Sreenath Chatterjea, Monghyr	13	4	0
,,	Nundlal Banerjea, Hoosangabad	3	0	0
,,	Moolasingh, Monghyr	5	0	0
,,	Ram Chunder Chowdry, Mymensingh	13	4	0
,,	Monohur Mookerjea, Buddibatty	20	0	0
,,	Bepin Behary Mookerjea, Balasore	5	0	0
,,	Ombica Churn Sircar, Korondi	6	10	0
,,	Robi Chundra Gangoly, Panchopookuria	15	0	0
,,	Opendro Nauth Roy, Burdwan	6	10	0
Pundit	Sheolal Tewaree, Chittagong	13	4	0
,,	Ramjoo Shaheb, Cashmere	20	0	0

MONEY MARKET.

June 5, 1875.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES LOANS OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	102	0	to	102	8
5	,, for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	106	8	to	107	8

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

			Per 100 *Rs.*				
4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	102	14	to	103	2
4½	,, of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1885)	,,	105	0	to	105	8
4½	,, of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881)	,,	104	8	to	105	0
4½	,, of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	103	8	to	103	12
5½	,, of 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	109	10	to	109	12

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

			Per 100 *Rs.*				
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ...	Rs.	112	8	to	113	0
6	,, of 1865 ... (1885) ...	,,	113	0	to	113	8
6	,, of 1866 ... (1886) ...	,,	113	8	to	114	0
6	,, of 1867 ... (1887) ...	,,	114	0	to	114	8
6	,, of 1870 ... (1890) ...	,,	114	8	to	115	0
6	,, of 1872 ... (1892) ...	,	115	0	to	116	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 2, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The* 17*th May* 1875.—Baboo Poorna Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division.

The 20*th May* 1875.—Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on special duty in Chumparun, is allowed leave for three months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the date from which he can be conveniently spared.

Mr. A. W. Paul, C.S., is appointed to act as an Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade with effect from the date on which Major E. Y. Wallcott returned from privilege leave.

The 23*rd May* 1875.—Moulvie Attur Hossein, Acting Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, Bettiah, Chumparun, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice*, Mr. G. Baptiste appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen, Acting Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Setamarhee, Mozufferpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 24*th May* 1875,—Moulvie Syed Mohamed Israil, Acting Deputy, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months and ten days under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th July next, or from any date within a month from that date.

The 25*th May* 1875.—Mr. A. W. Scaulan is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Maldah during the absence on duty of Baboo Poorna Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.

Mr. John Nugent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector in charge of the Goalundo Division of the Fureedpore district, on leave, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of Shahabad.

The 27*th May* 1875.—Mr. Henry Cobbe Sutherland, M.A., C.S., having been appointed on the 25th January 1875 to act as District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 2nd December 1874 is cancelled with effect from that date.

Baboo Ram Narain Banerjea, B.L., is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Banka, during the absence on leave of Baboo Danesh Prosad, until further orders.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of lands in the town of Calcutta and in the district of 24-Pergunnahs for public purposes.

The 29*th May* 1875.—The services of Quater-Master Charles Lenton, 62nd Regiment, employed on special famine duty in the Transport Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 10th May 1875.

The 30*th May* 1875.—Under orders of the 27th February 1875, Moulvie Syed Mahamed Sobhan Hyder, Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamow, was on privilege leave from the 9th April to 10th May 1875.

The 31*st May* 1875.—Mr. William O'Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Seetamarhee Division, of the Mozufferpore District, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by E. M. Money.

Mr. Ernest Montagu Money, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed on his return from furlough to have charge of the Seetamarhee Division of the Mozufferpore District, during the absence on leave of Mr, W. O'Reilly, or until further orders.

Mr. Money, having returned from leave on the 30th instant, the unexpired portion of the nine months, furlough granted to him by the Secretary of State is cancelled.

The 24*th May* 1875. Baboo Nund Coomer Bose, Acting Second Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye and Rungpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Joggut Chunder Roy, Moonsif of Nasirnuggure, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of the Fourth Grade, and is posted to Tipperah.

The 25*th May* 1875.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Sandyal, First Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for four months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Burma Dutt, Moonsif of Monghyr, is appointed to act First as Subordinate Judge Small Cause Court of Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gobind Chunder Sandyal, or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. Scanlan, who is, under orders of this date, appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 26*th May* 1875.—Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The 1*st June* 1875.—Kanti Chundra Bhadooree is appointed to act as Moosif of Amta, in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Debendro Lall Shome, or until further orders.

Baboo Janokee Nath Dutt, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Cutwa, in the district of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Buloram Mullick, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

Umara Kosha, or Dictionary of the Sanskrit Language by Umura Singha, with an English Interpretation and Annotations by H. T. Colebrooke, Second edition, Serampore, 1825. *Scarce* Rs. 10.

Wilson's Sanskrit Dictionary, cl.	... ...	12	0	0
Carey's Bengali and English Dictionary, 4to	3 Vols.	30	0	0
Sabdambudhi Abhidhan	... ...	2	4	0
Nootun Sabdartha Prakasica ditto	... ...	2	4	0
Sabdartha Prakasica ditto	... ...	1	12	0
Sabdasara ditto	... ...	1	12	0
Sabdasindhu ditto	... ...	1	4	0
Sabdartha Pracharica ditto	... ...	2	8	0
Sabdadidhite ditto	... ...	4	0	0
Prakritibad ditto	... ...	5	0	0
Addy's English Bengal and English Dictionary	...	4	0	0

Burtolla, Calcutta, KEDARNATH BANERJEA. (127.)

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বিজ্ঞাপন।

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আদি ব্রাহ্মসমাজের ব্রহ্মসঙ্গীতের স্থায়ীত্ব ও উন্নতি সাধনের জন্য, উক্ত সমাজ-মন্দিরের দ্বিতীয়তল গৃহে একটী সঙ্গীত বিদ্যালয় সংস্থাপিত হইয়াছে। আগামী ১ আষাঢ় হইতে তাহার কার্য্য আরম্ভ হইবে। বুধবার ব্যতীত প্রত্যহ সায়াহ্ন ৭।০ ঘণ্টা হইতে ১০ ঘণ্টা পর্য্যন্ত ছাত্রদিগকে বিনা বেতনে উচ্চ অঙ্গের কণ্ঠ ও যন্ত্র সঙ্গীতের শিক্ষা দেওয়া হইবে। প্রসিদ্ধ গায়ক ও সঙ্গীতশাস্ত্রবেত্তা শ্রীযুক্ত যদুনাথ ভট্ট অধ্যাপনা কার্য্যের ভার গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন। শিক্ষার্থীগণ আদি ব্রাহ্মসমাজের সম্পাদকের নিকট আবেদন করিবেন, বিদ্যালয়ের নিয়মানুযায়ী কোন বাধা দৃষ্ট না হইলে, তাঁহাদিগকে ছাত্র-শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা যাইবে।

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২২ জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৭৯৭ শক। সম্পাদক।

REGISTRATION MANUAL

IN BENGALI.

By Nilmony Dey, Head-Assistant to the Inspector General of Registration, Bengal.

Price Rs. 2. 121

রে জষ্টারী দপণ।

অর্থাৎ সন ১৮৭১ সালের রেজিষ্টারী করণ বিষয়ক ৮আইন ও তাহার বিধি ও রুলের তফসীল ডিষ্ট্রিকট ও সব-ডিষ্ট্রিকেটর নামাবলী।

রেজিষ্টার জেনেরল সাহেব বাহাদুরের
প্রধান কর্ম্মচারী
শ্রীনীলমণি দে
কর্ত্তৃক
প্রকাশিত।

মূল্য ২ টাকা মাত্র। 122

Notice.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th June 1875, at 11 o'Clock A. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Statement of Accounts for the month of May 1875.

2. Proceedings of General Committees, at Meetings held on the 12th and 27th May and 5th June, and of Special Committee for Markets and Office on 22nd May, to be confirmed.

3. With reference to Bustee improvements, the Chairman to report that Baboo Soobuldoss Mullick, owner of Patoar Began Bustee, has most cordially agreed to carry out the suggestions of the Bustee Committee for the sanitary improvement of his property, and to submit a letter from the said gentleman, authorising the Chairman to carry out all the necessary works at his expense.

4. The Chairman to report progress made by Bustee Committee towards the improvement of other villages in Town.

At the close of the Ordinary Meeting, a Special Meeting will be held.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table Report on the Administration of the Municipality for the year 1874 and Auditors' Reports on the Accounts for the same year.

2. Revision of all Committees, the period for which Members were appointed having expired.

3. The Chairman to report, that the Port Commissioners have acquired the land at Baug Bazar hitherto used as the Justices' meterial depot, and to propose, that, from the money paid by the Port Commissioners for the said land, *viz.*, Rs. 16,000, a grant of Rs. 8,000 be made for the purchase of some contiguous land for a material depot.

4. The Chairman to propose that an application be made to Government for a loan of Rs. 3,39,000 for Drainage Works.

5. The Chairman to propose that the Town Hall be placed in thorough repair before the commencement of next cold season.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Justices.

4th June 1875. 131

Notice.

A Special Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th June 1875, *at the close of the Ordinary Meeting.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

The Chairman to lay on the table Report on the Administration of the Municipality for the year 1874, and Auditors' Report on the Accounts for the same year.

2. Revision of all Committees, the period for which Members were appointed having expired.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
130 *Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.*

HUTAM!!!

A COMIC WEEKLY PAPER IN BENGALI;

He, whose conscience does not strike,
Sure will he the Hutam like;
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